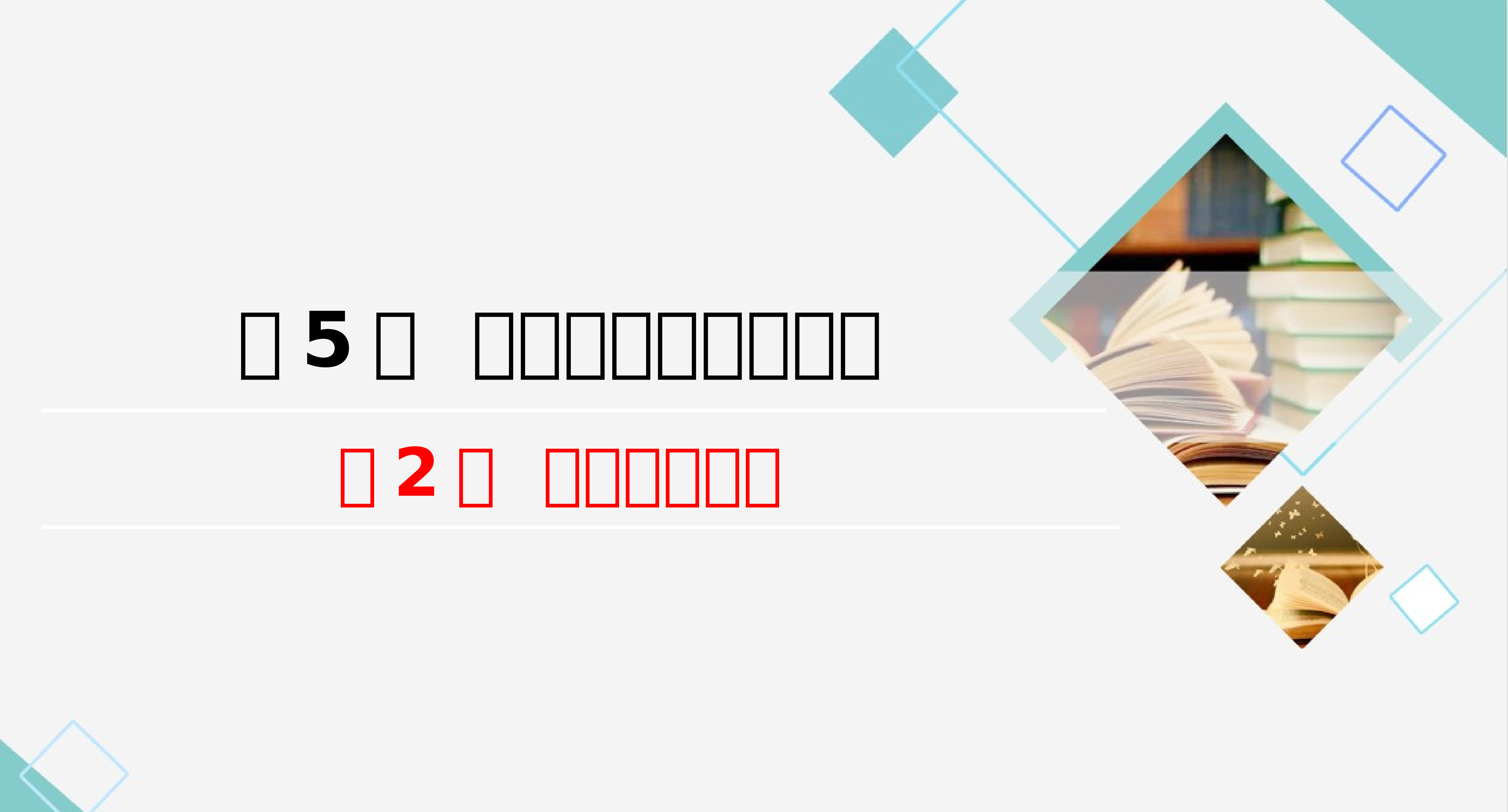

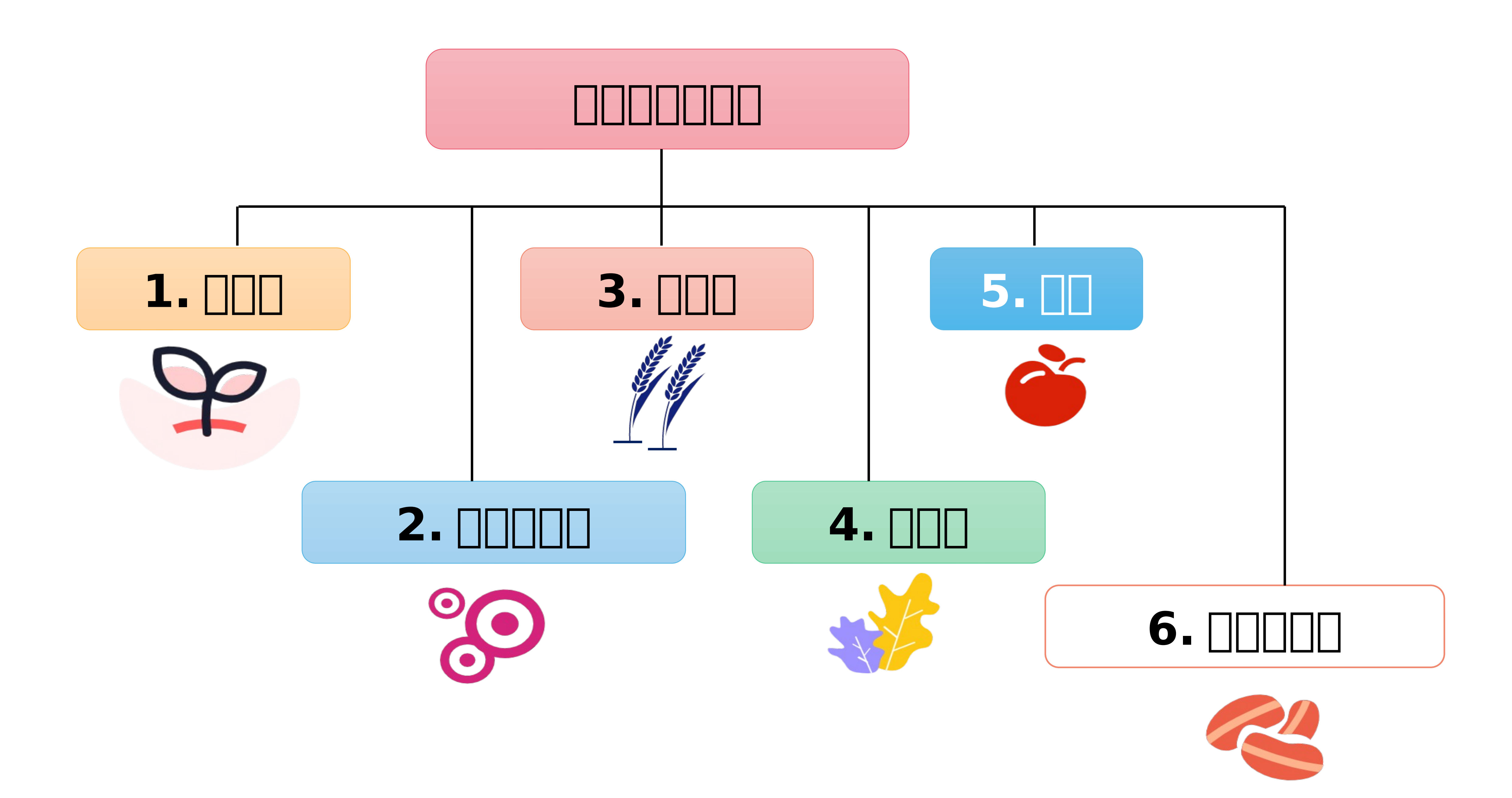
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- 20 [illegible] 50 [illegible]

  GA_1 [illegible] GA_2 [illegible] GA_3 [illegible]

GA [illegible]

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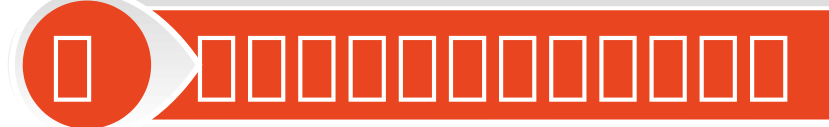
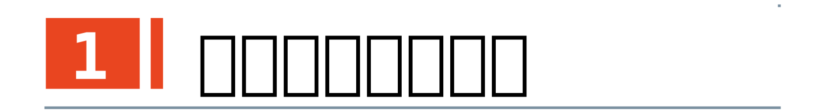
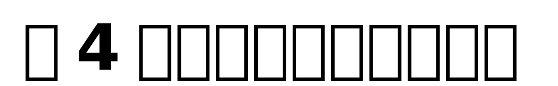
一 其他植物激素的种类和作用

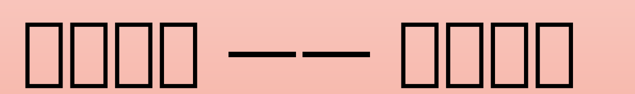
1 赤霉素的发现历程
（3）确定赤霉素是一种植物激素：

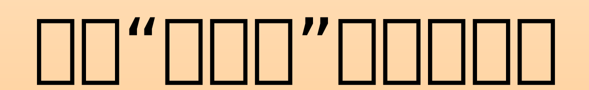
• 20世纪50年代，科学家发现被子植物体内存在赤霉素。
• 科学家进一步研究发现，赤霉素在植物体内普遍存在，并包括很多种。

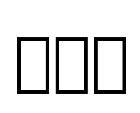


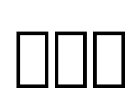


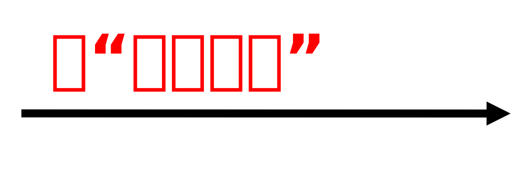


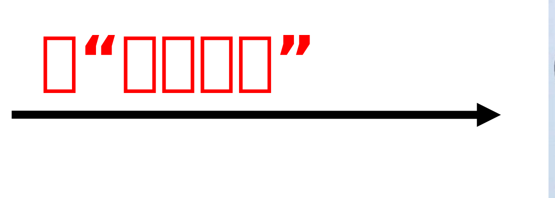












正常株 矮化突变体 正常株喷施GA 矮化突变体喷施GA

① ② ③

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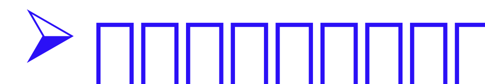

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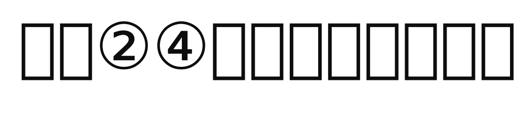
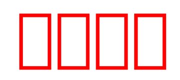


①③

正常株 矮化突变体 正常株喷施GA 矮化突变体喷施GA

① ② ③ ④



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正常株　矮化突变体　正常株喷施GA　矮化突变体喷施GA

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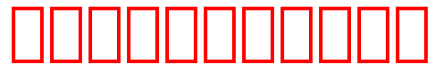
④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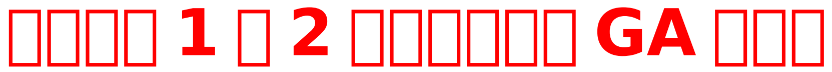
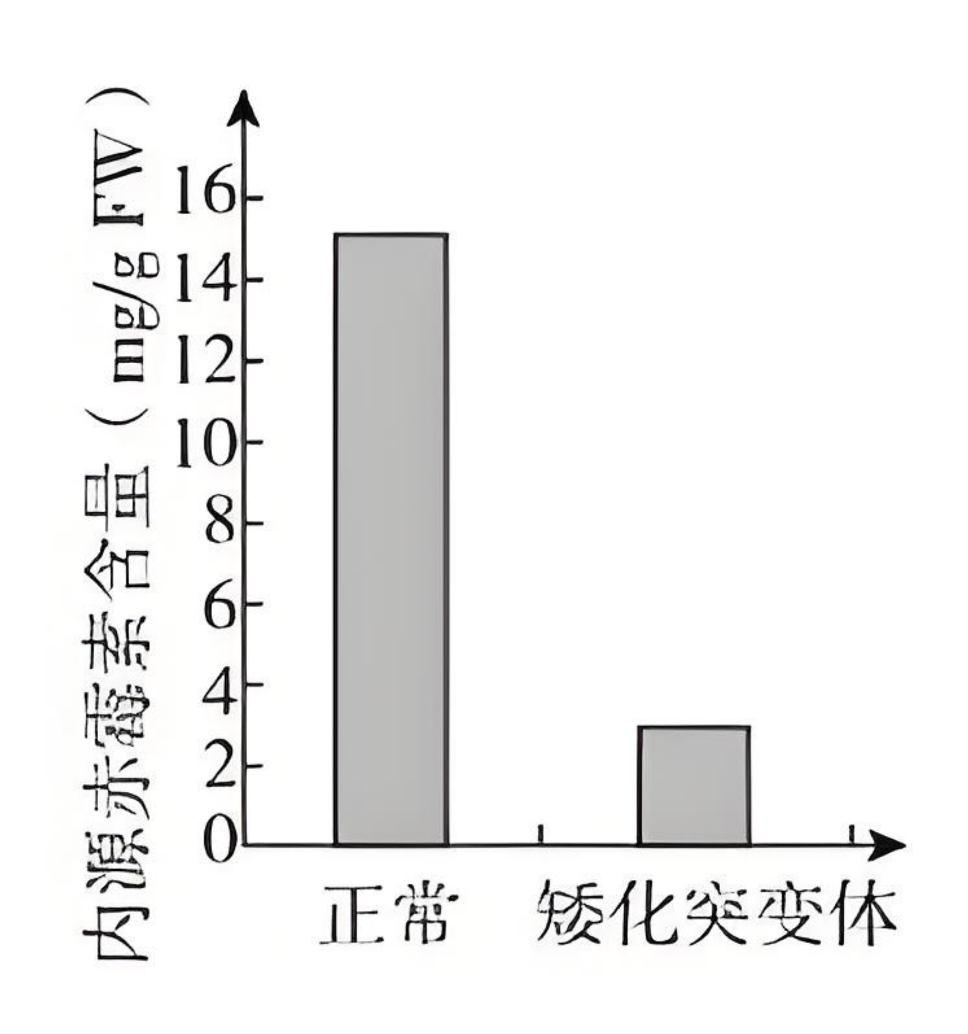
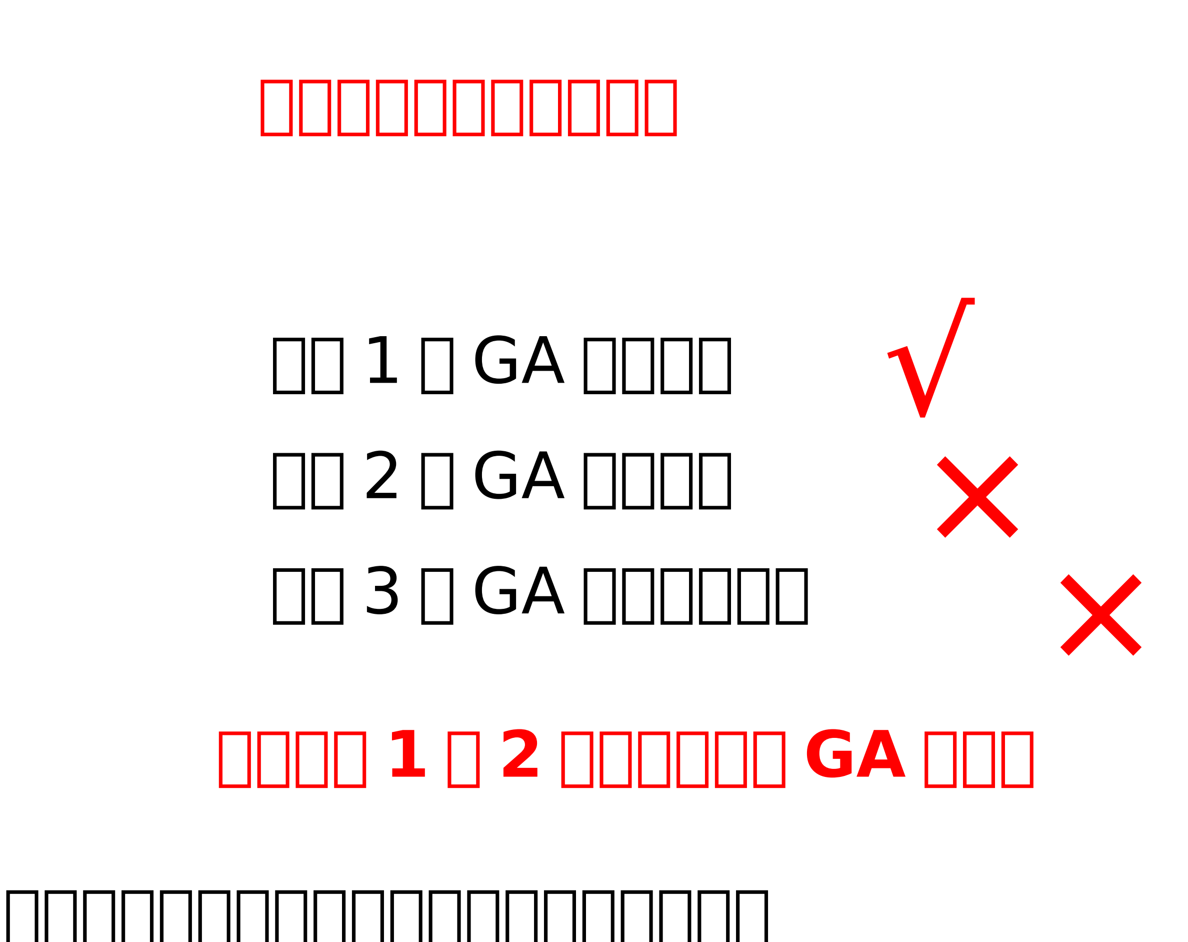
□□1□GA□□□□

□□2□GA□□□□

□□3□GA□□□□□□


□□□□1□2□□□□□□GA□□□


内源赤霉素含量（mg/g FW）
16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
正常
矮化突变体


1 GA √
2 GA ×
3 GA ×
1 2 GA

GA

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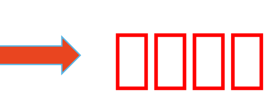
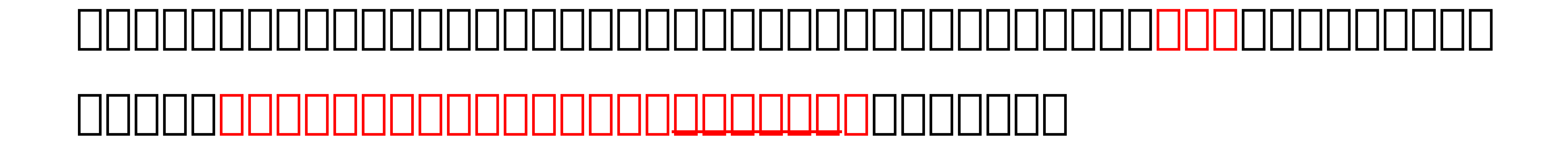
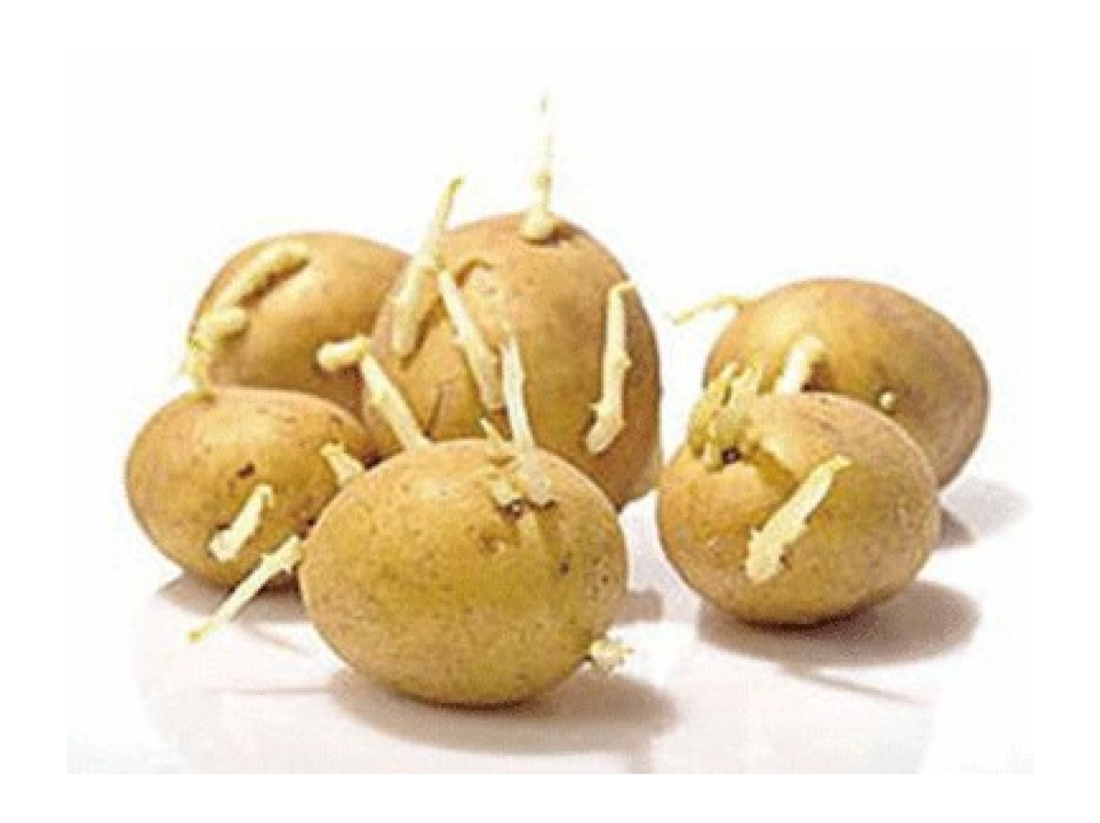


资料：刚收获的马铃薯块茎，种到土里不能萌发，原因是刚刚收获的马铃薯要有一定的休眠期，在度过休眠期以后才能萌发，如果用赤霉素处理马铃薯块茎，则能解除它的休眠，提早用来播种。

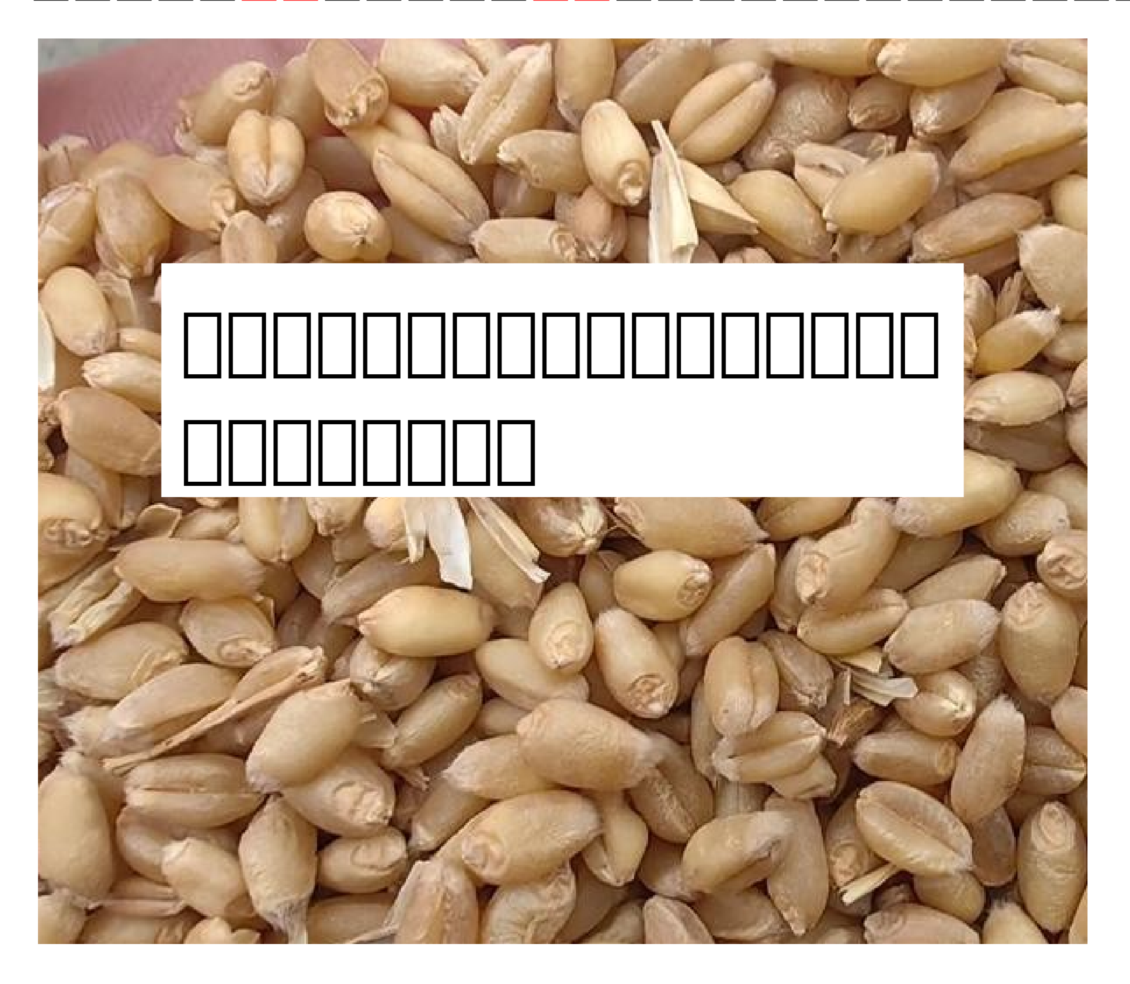


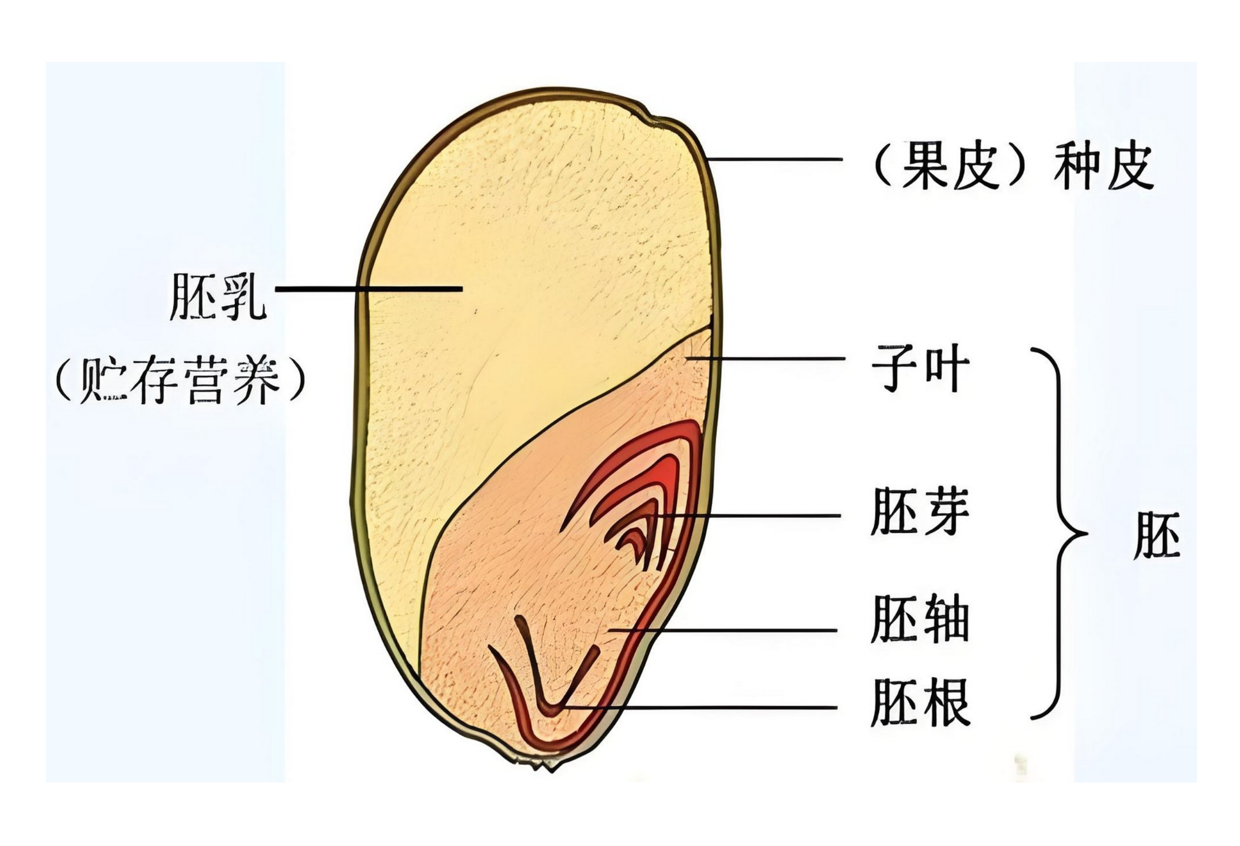


探究赤霉素促进种子萌发的机理

①种子中的赤霉素主要来自胚，它可促进种子的萌发。
②小麦种子的胚乳中储存大量淀粉，水解后可为胚的萌发提供充足的能源物质。

假设赤霉素是通过影响淀粉的水解供能
来促进种子萌发。





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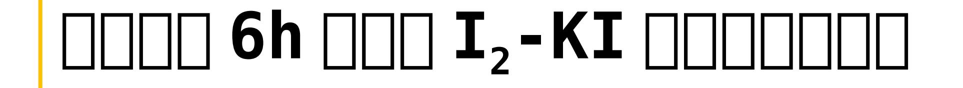
[illegible]

[illegible] 48h [illegible]

[illegible] 48h [illegible]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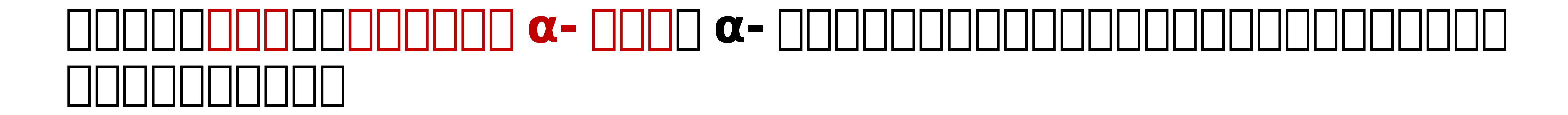
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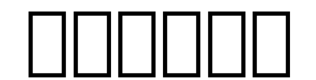
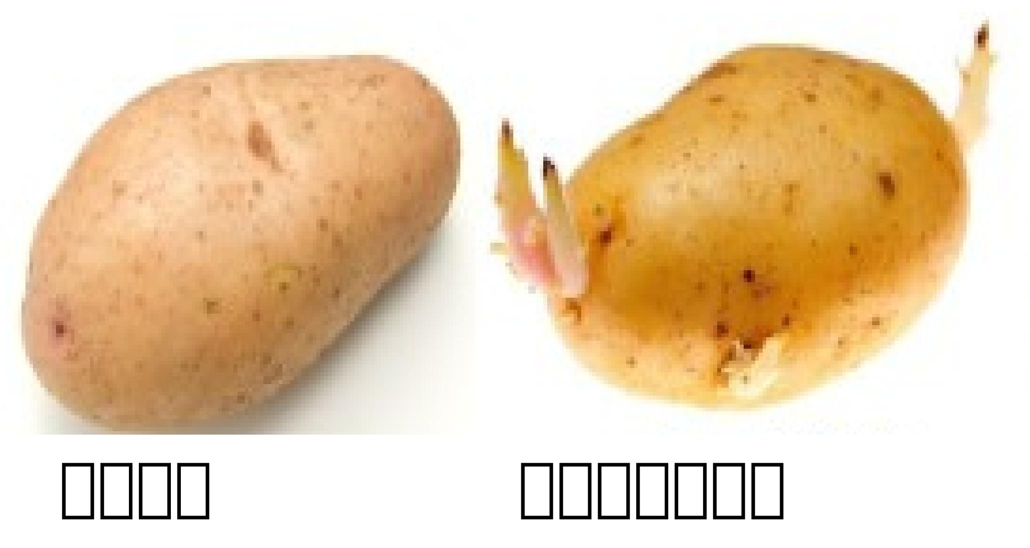
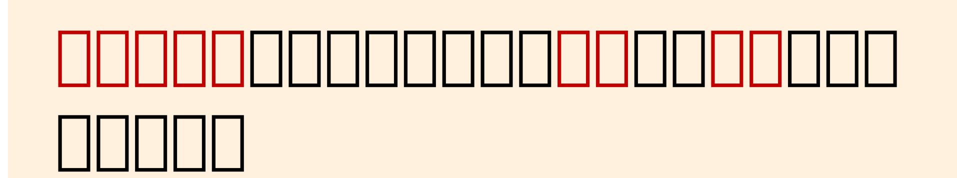
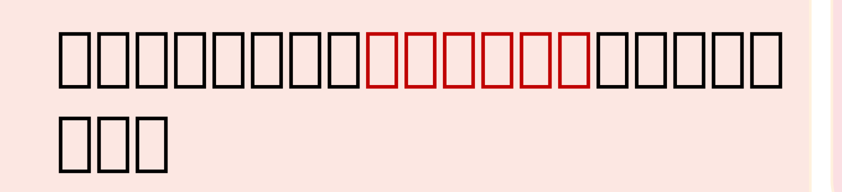
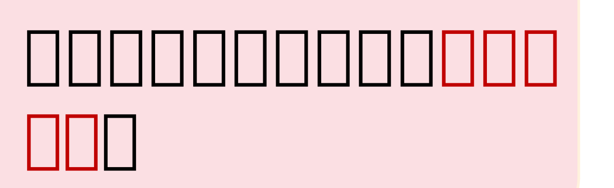


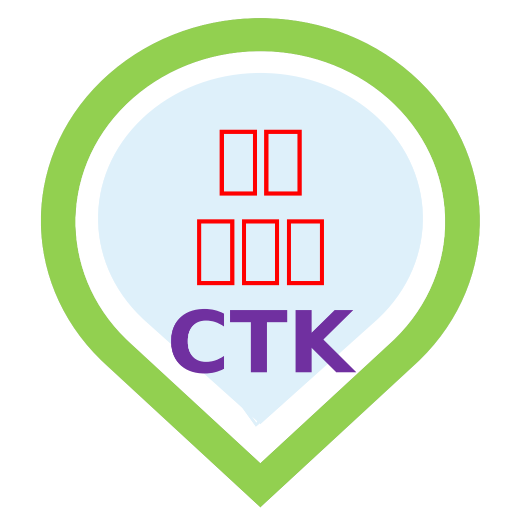


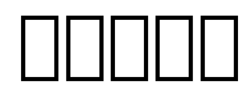
赤霉素浸泡种子提高发芽率

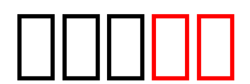


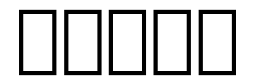


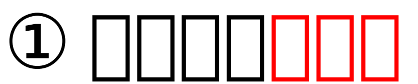



CTK





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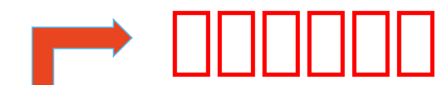

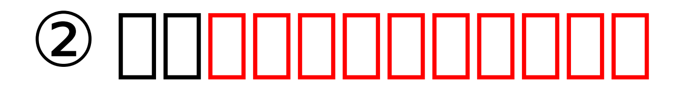
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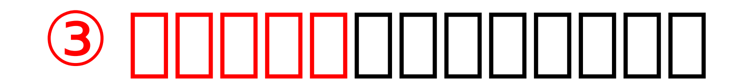
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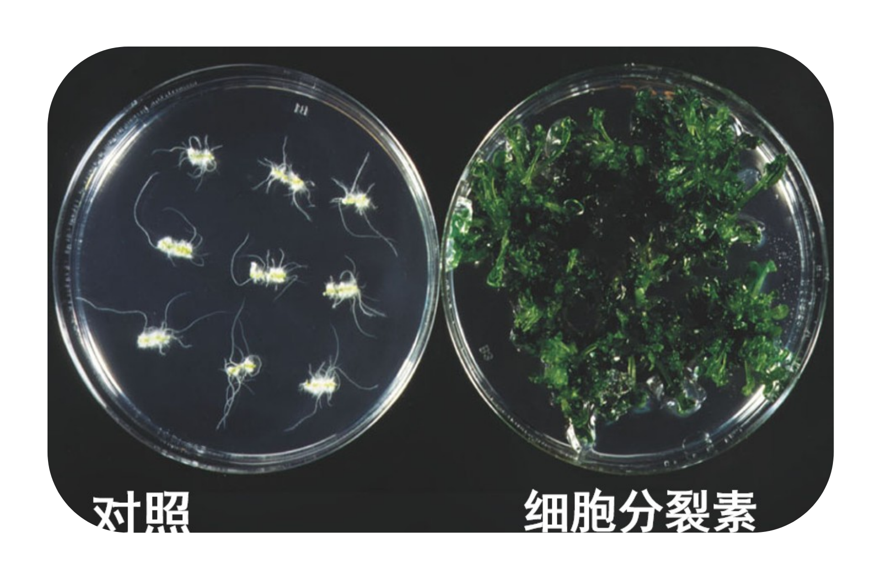
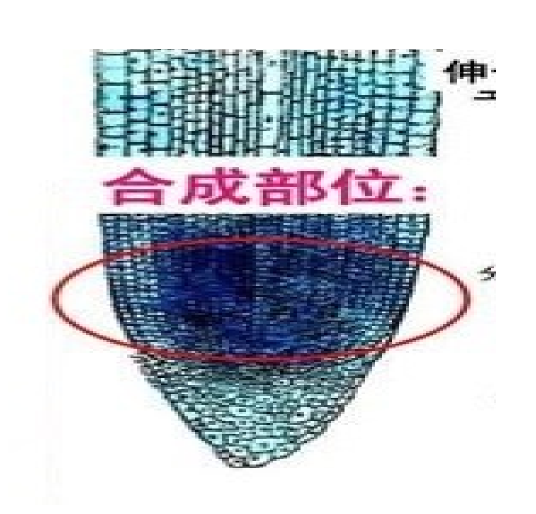

对照
细胞分裂素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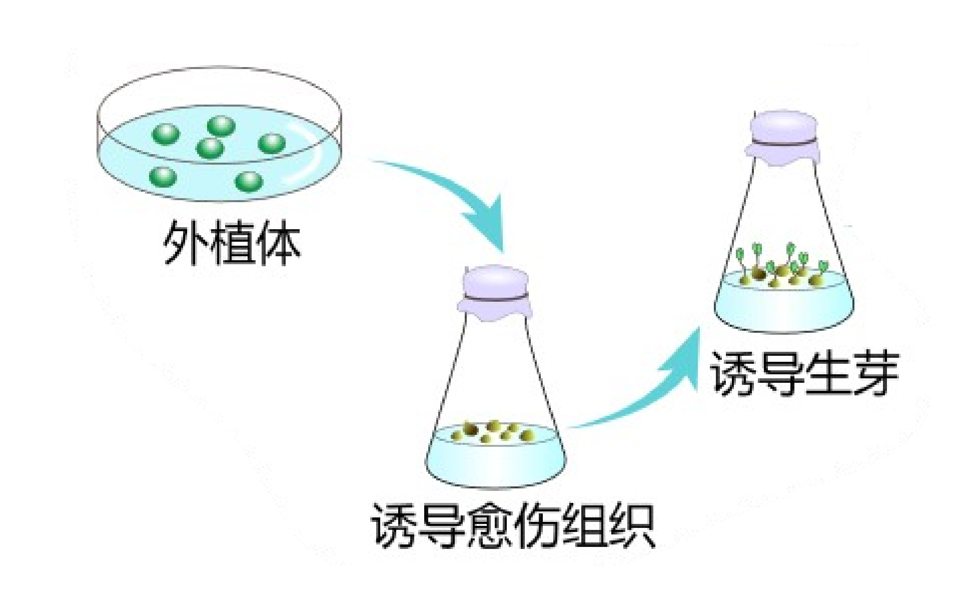

外植体
诱导愈伤组织
诱导生芽

愈伤组织

对照

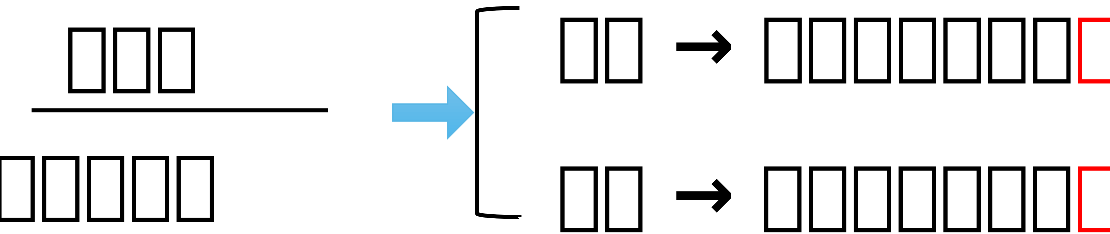
细胞分裂素多，生长素少

细胞分裂素少，生长素多

细胞分裂素和生长素比例合适

仍为愈伤组织

细胞分裂素中等量，生长素少



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[illegible]“[illegible]”[illegible]

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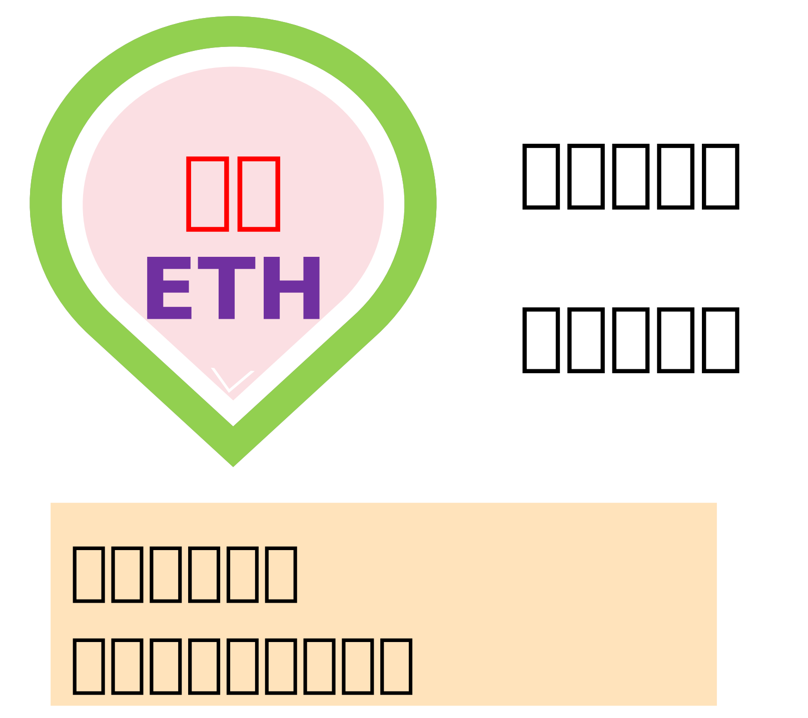

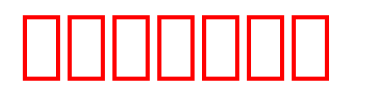

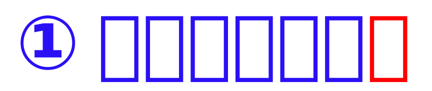

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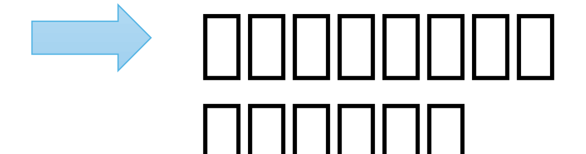

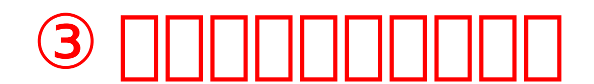

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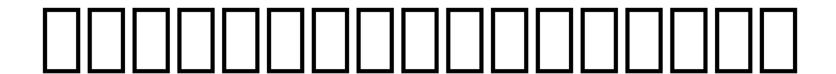

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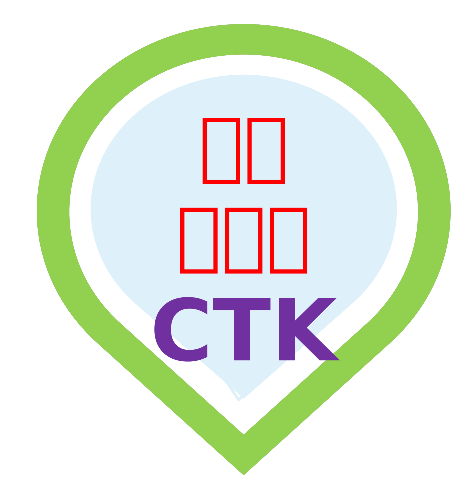
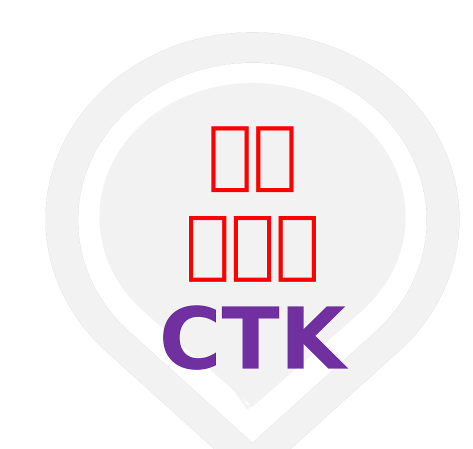
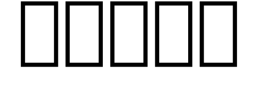
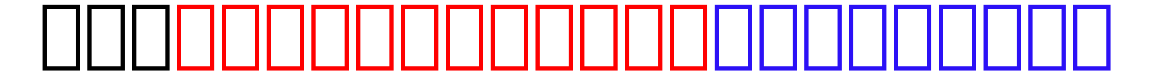
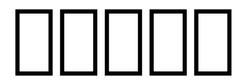

CTK

ETH









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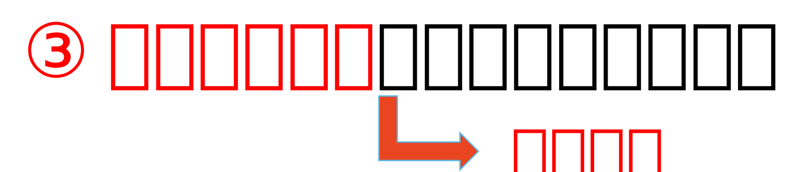
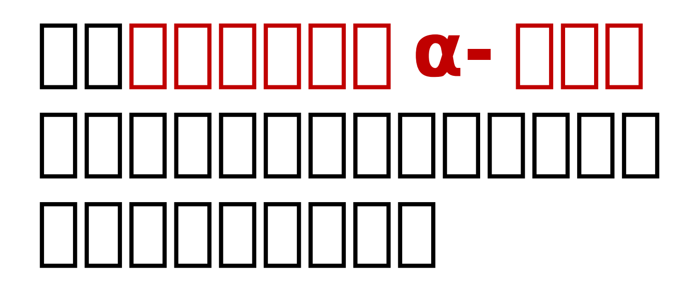
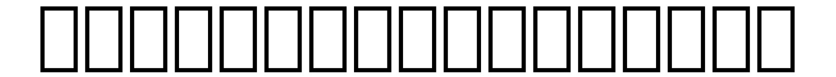
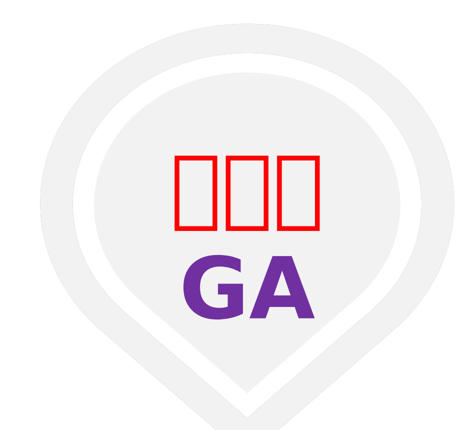


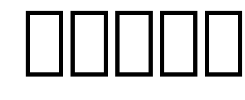


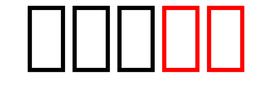


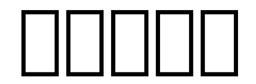

GA

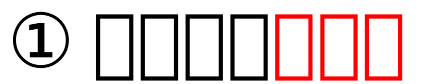
CTK

ETH





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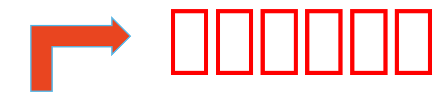

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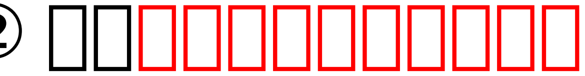

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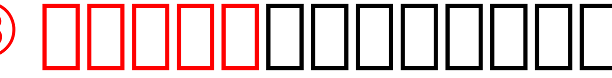


□□□□□

仍为愈伤组织

愈伤组织

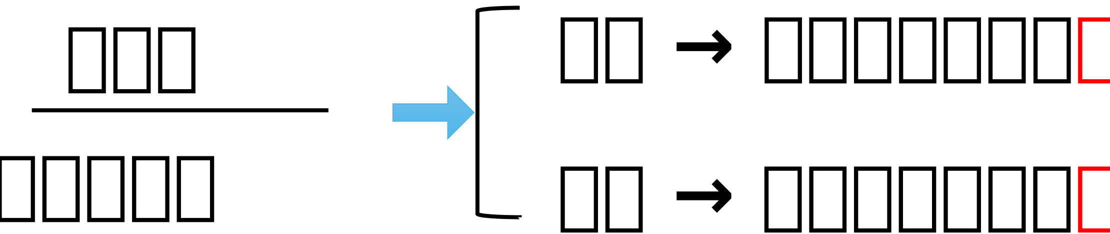
对照

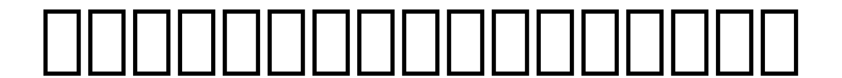
细胞分裂素多，生长素少

细胞分裂素少，生长素多

细胞分裂素和生长素比例合适

细胞分裂素中等量，生长素少





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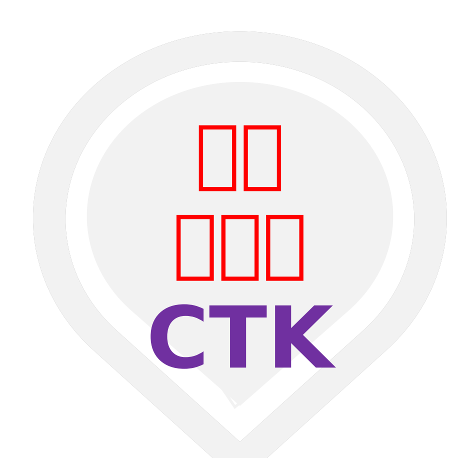
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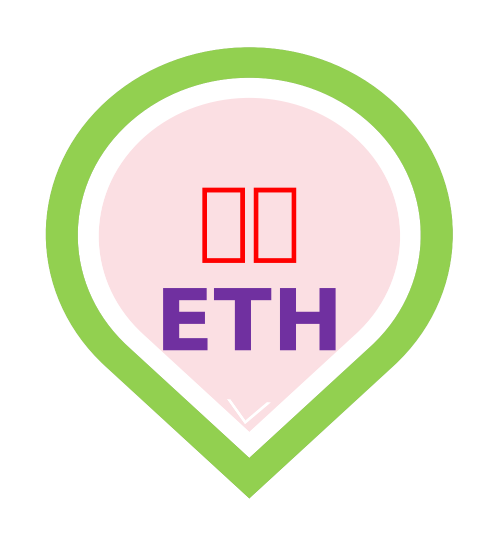
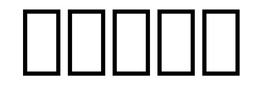
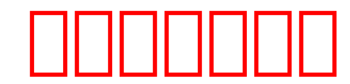
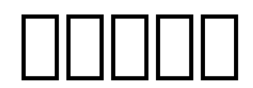
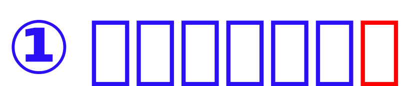

ETH





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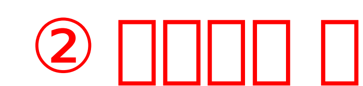
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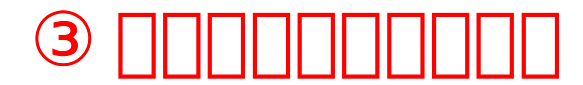
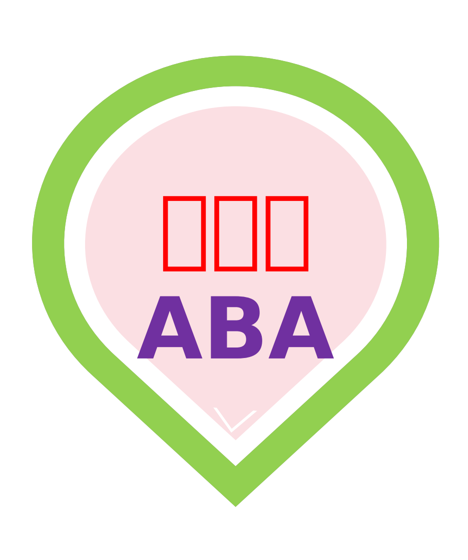
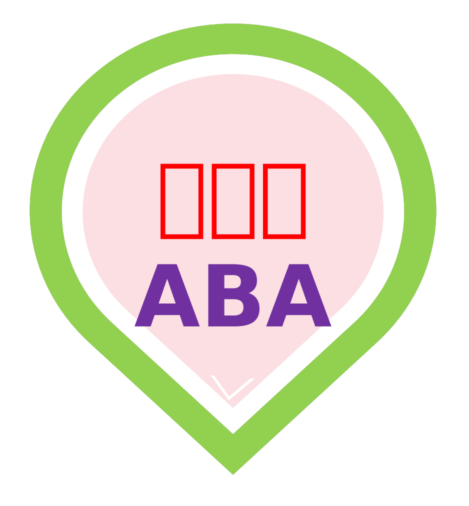
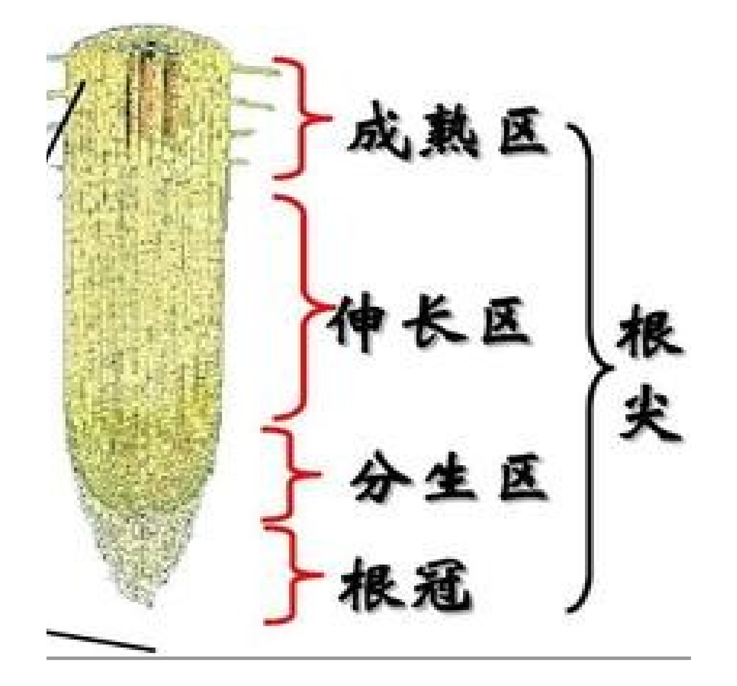

③

1964年，美国科学家从未成熟将要脱落的棉桃中，提取出一种促进棉桃脱落的激素，命名为脱落素，英国科学家也从槭树将要脱落的叶子中，提取出有一种促进芽休眠的激素，命名为休眠素。后来发现两者为相同物质。

脱落酸
ABA







[illegible] [illegible]

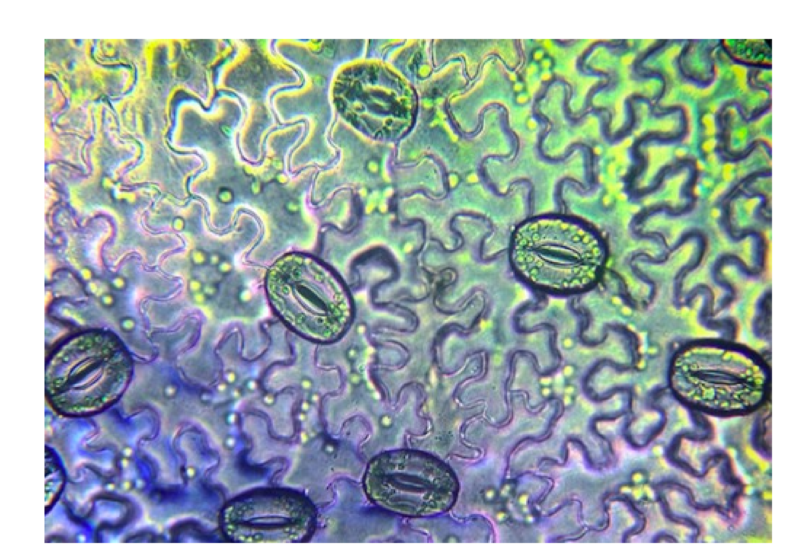
[illegible]

① [illegible]

② [illegible]

③ [illegible]

④ [illegible] → [illegible]

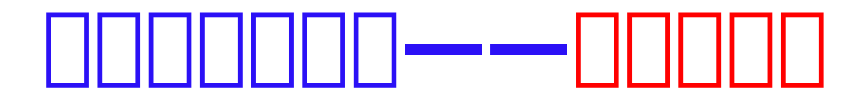


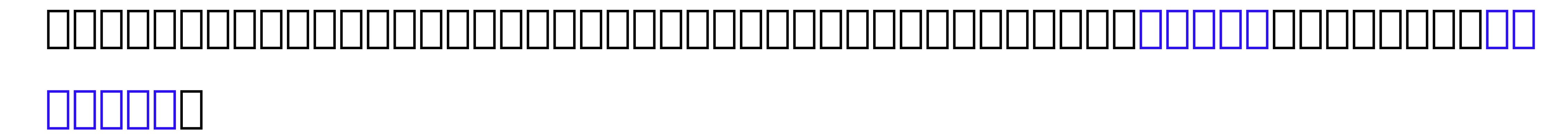
P_{99}· 1

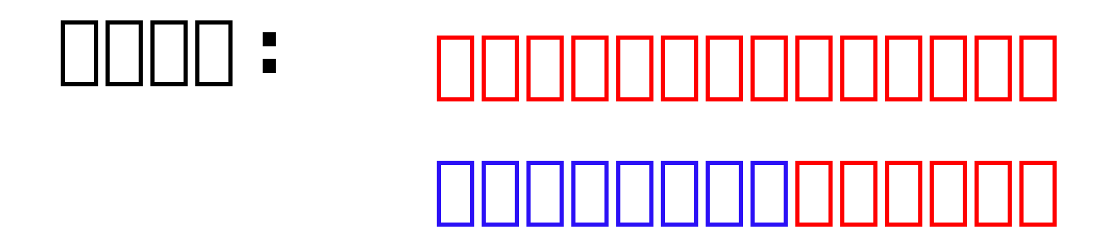
①

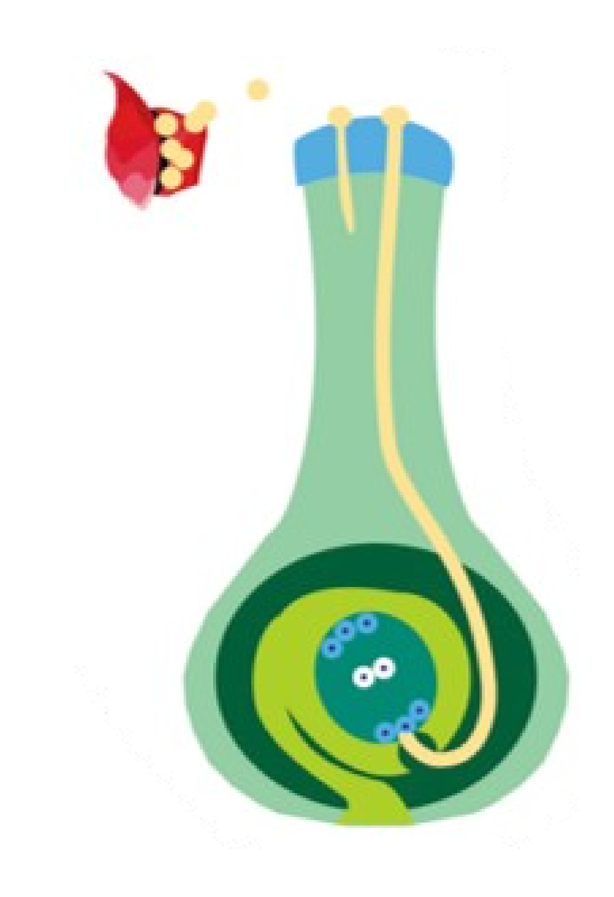
②

③

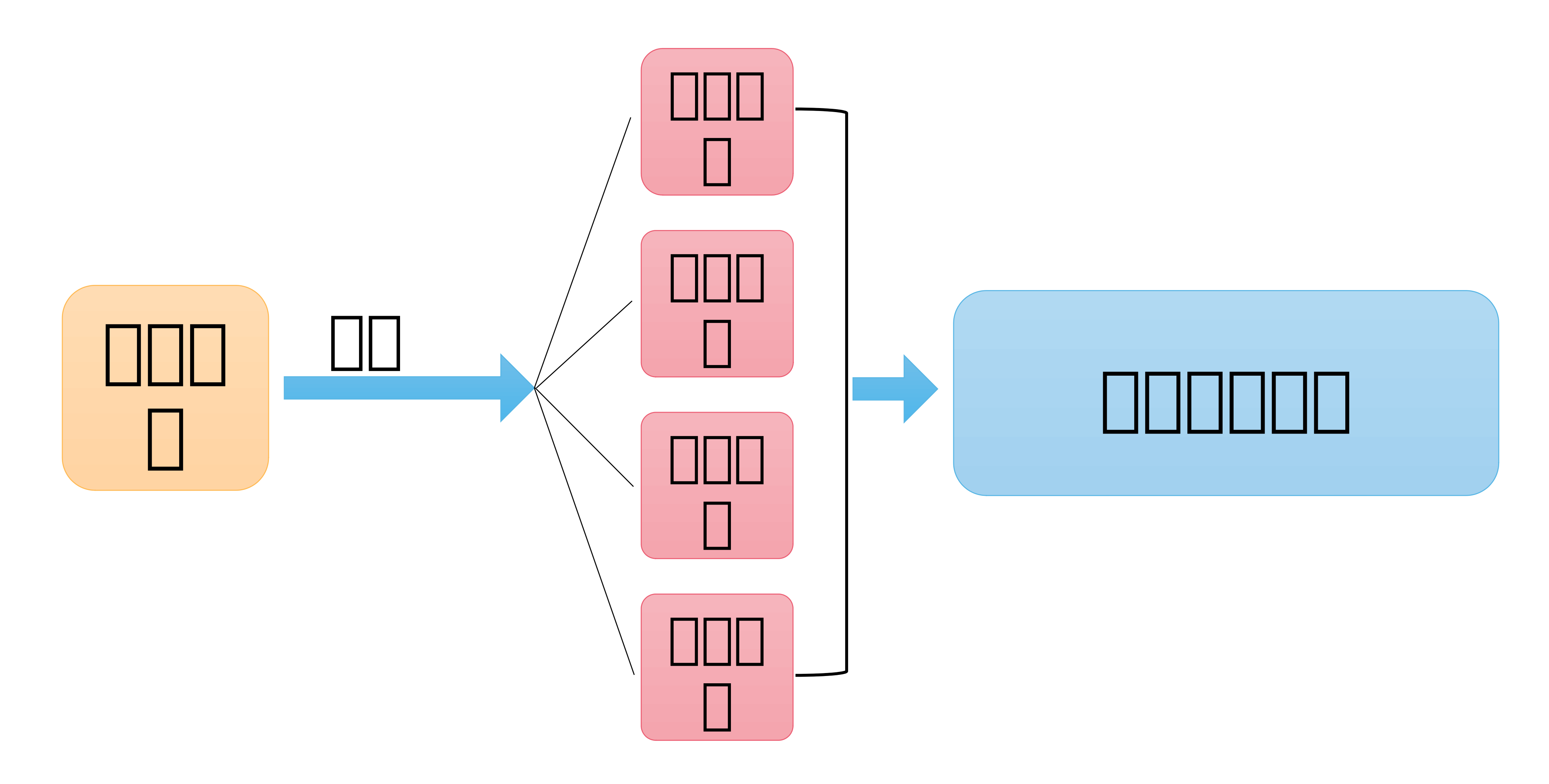








P97



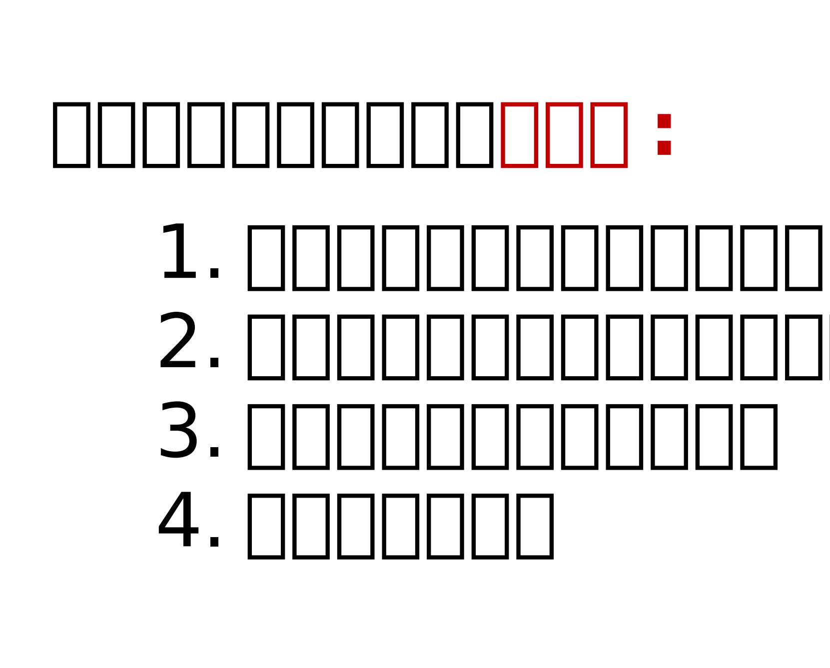
一、六五类植物激素的相同点:

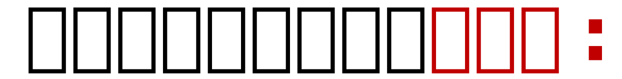
1. 均由植物体的一定部位产生。
2. 均由产生部位运输到作用部位。
3. 在植物体内的含量均较少。
4. 调节作用显著。

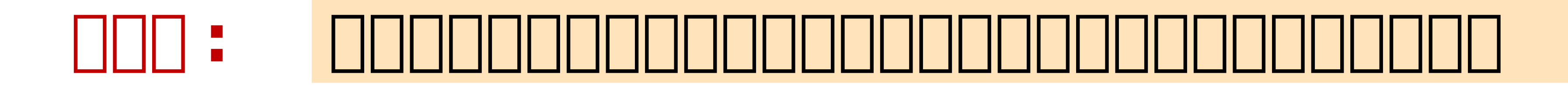
二、六类植物激素的不同点:

1. 对植物的生理效应不完全相同。
2. 发挥作用的时期不完全相同。

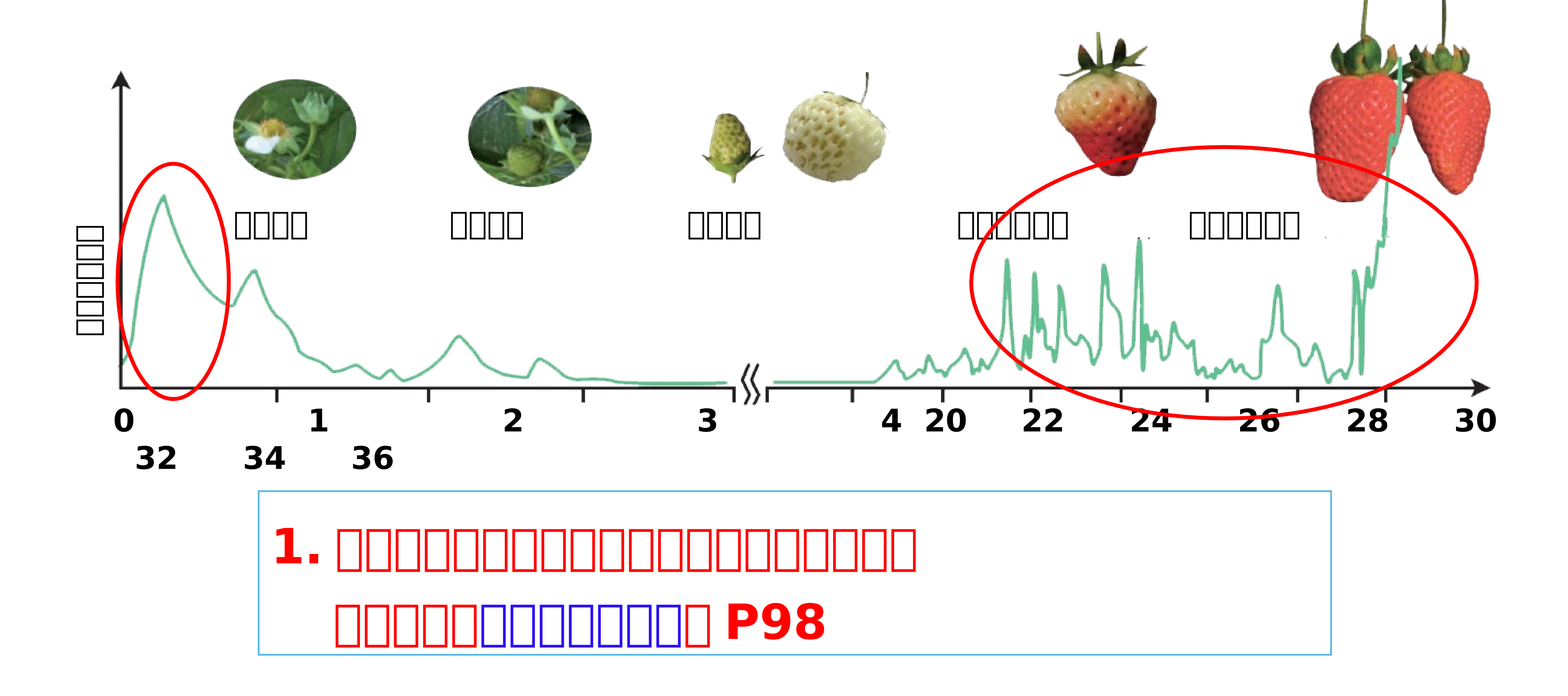
生长素: 可极性运输，其生理作用具有低促高抑的特点，其他植物激素没有。





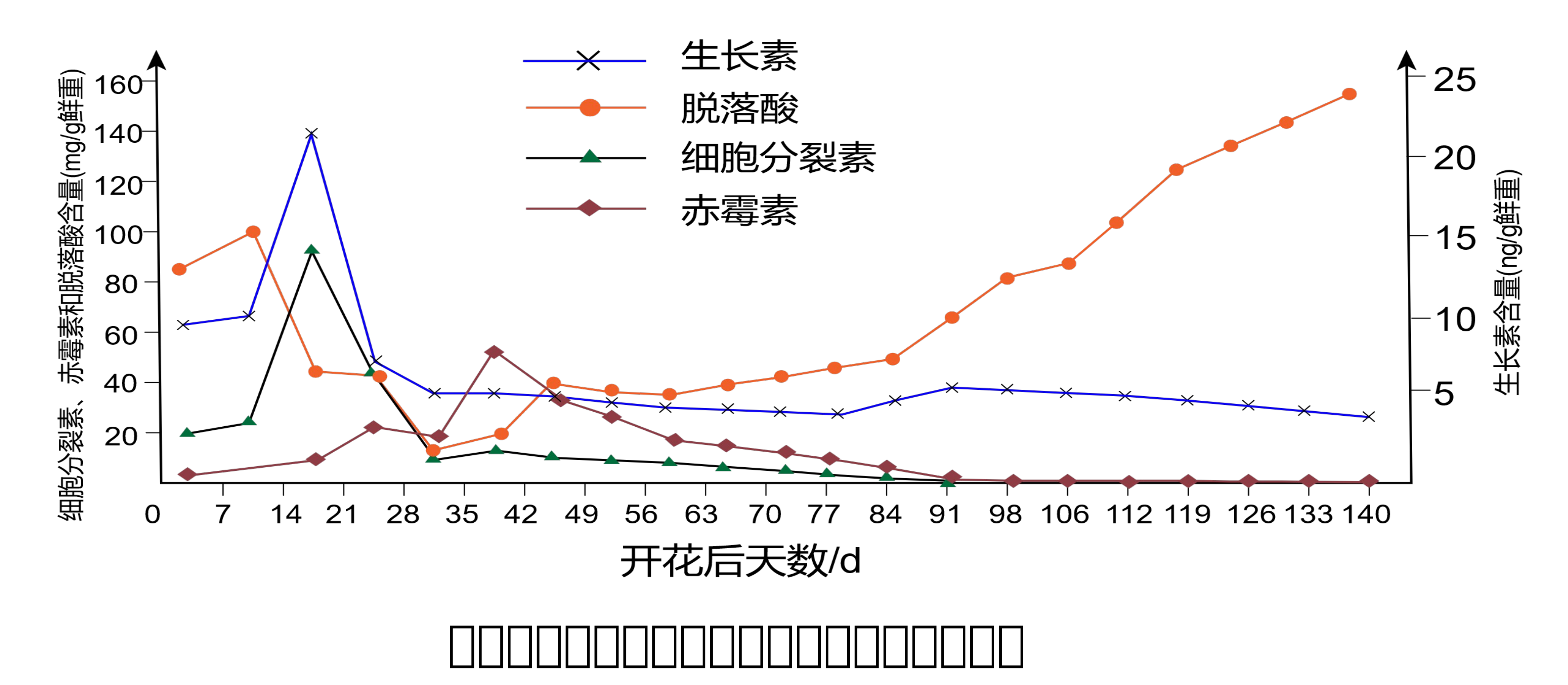


P98



1. **P98**

[illegible]

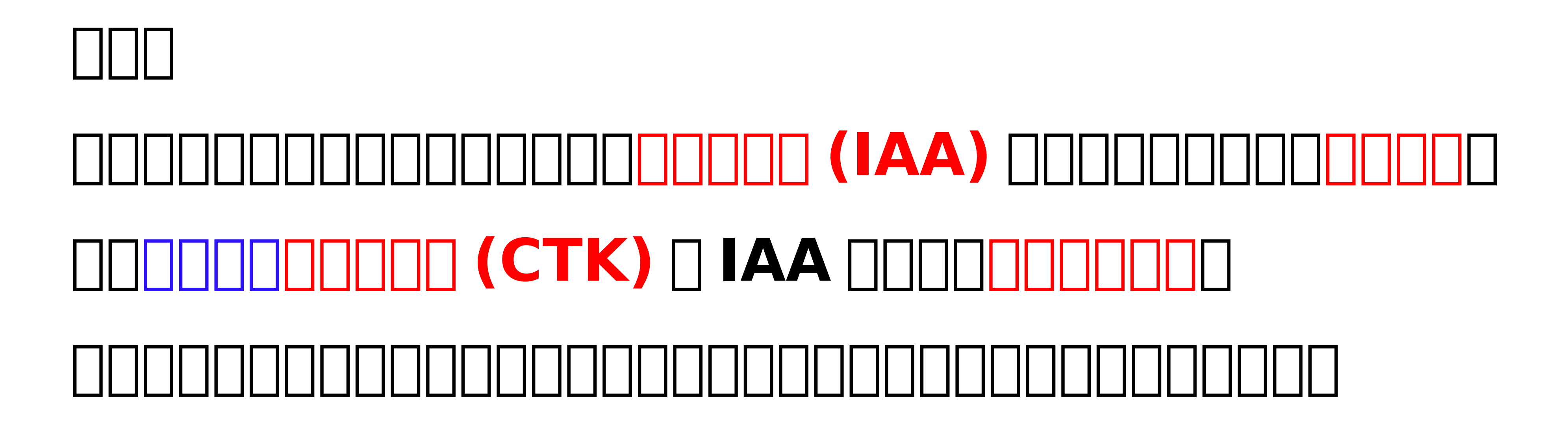


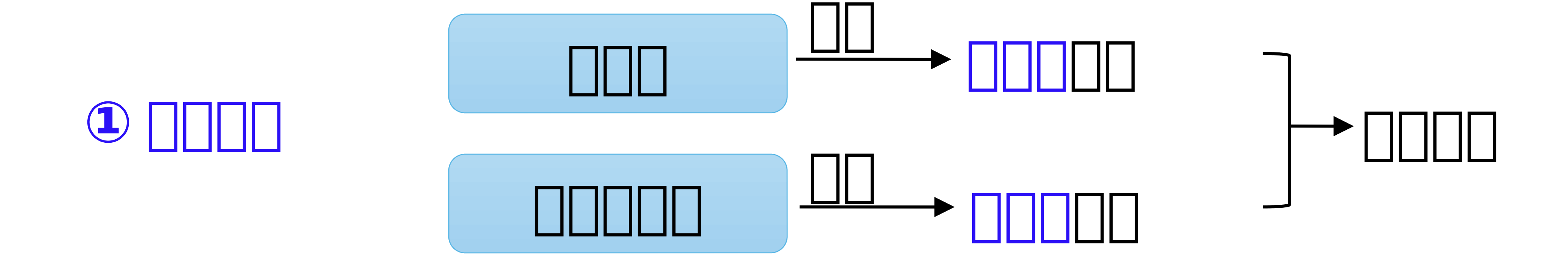
生长素
脱落酸
细胞分裂素
赤霉素
细胞分裂素、赤霉素和脱落酸含量(mg/g鲜重)
生长素含量(ng/g鲜重)
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
25
20
15
10
5
0 7 14 21 28 35 42 49 56 63 70 77 84 91 98 106 112 119 126 133 140
开花后天数/d

[illegible]

2. [illegible]

[illegible] P99

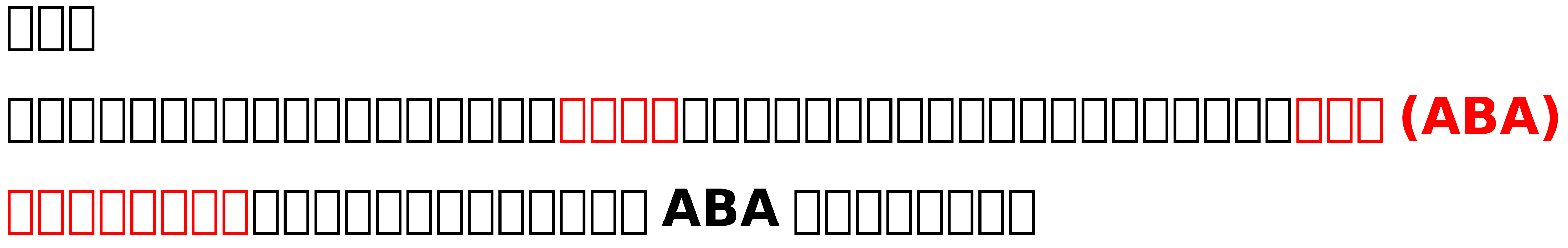

(IAA)
(CTK)
IAA

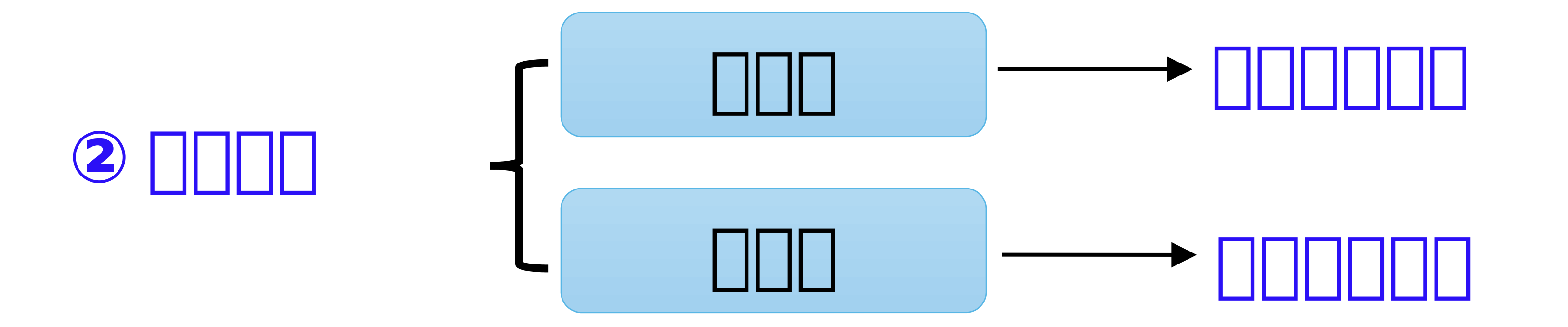

①

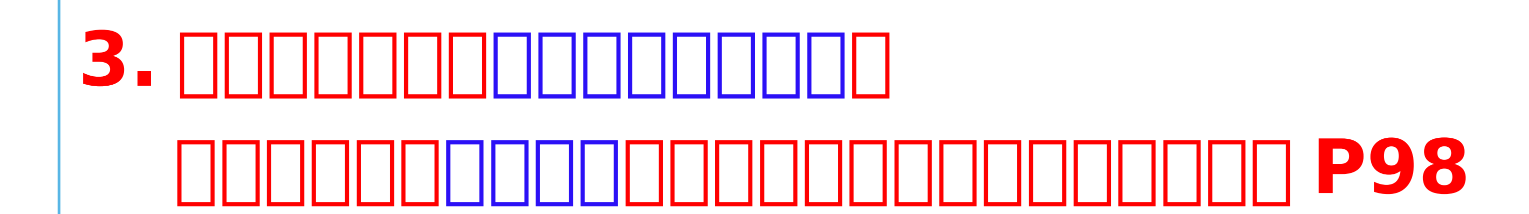
资料：
赤霉素处理马铃薯，可促进其发芽。所谓胎萌现象，是指种子在脱离母体前就开始萌发的现象，脱落酸 (ABA) 合成缺陷型突变体经常会出现胎萌现象，而外源ABA可抑制胎萌现象。

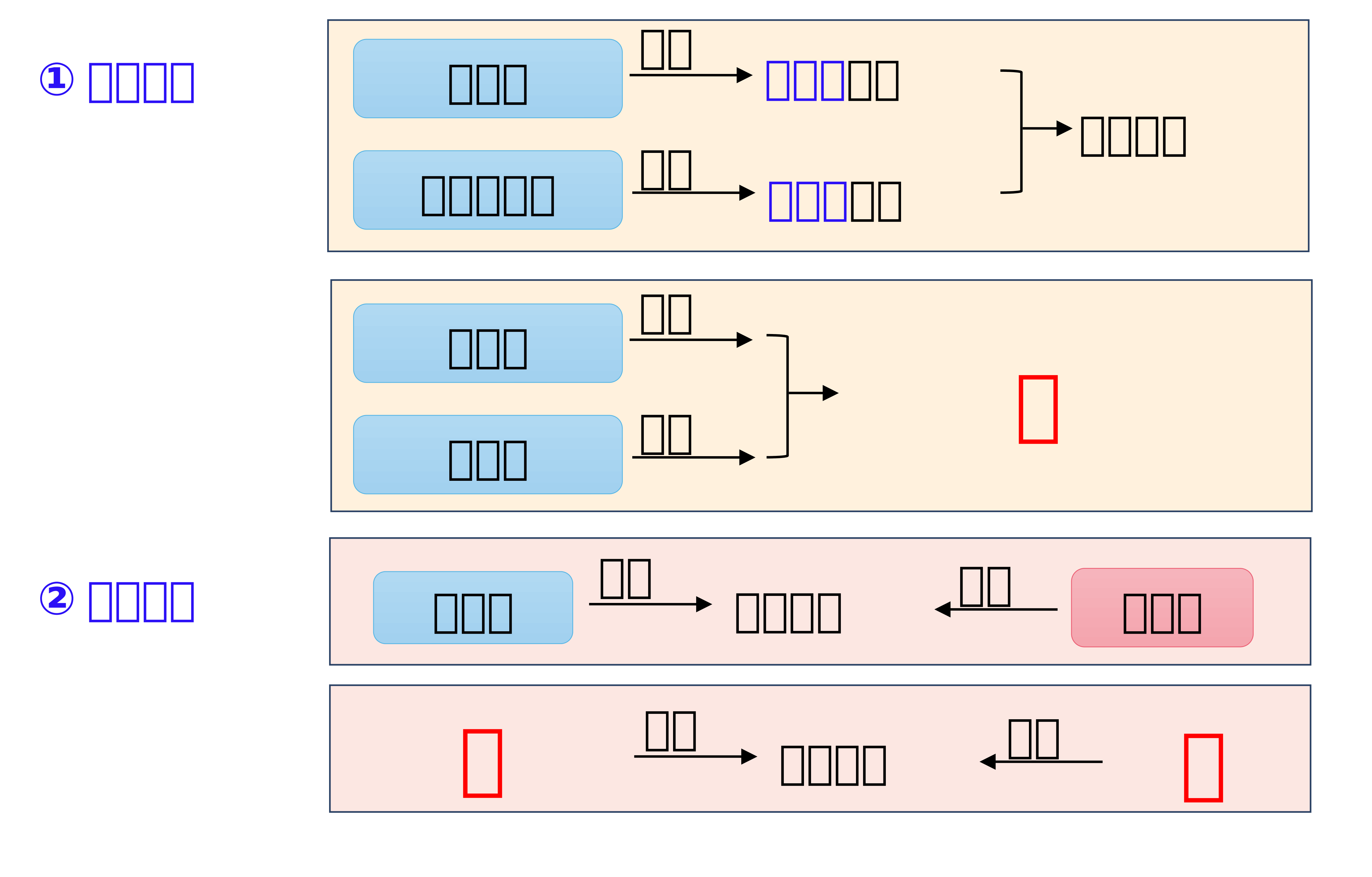
脱落酸 抑制种子萌发
②拮抗作用
赤霉素 促进种子萌发

3. 各种植物激素并不是孤立地起作用，
而是多种激索共同调控植物的生长发育和对环境的适应。P98







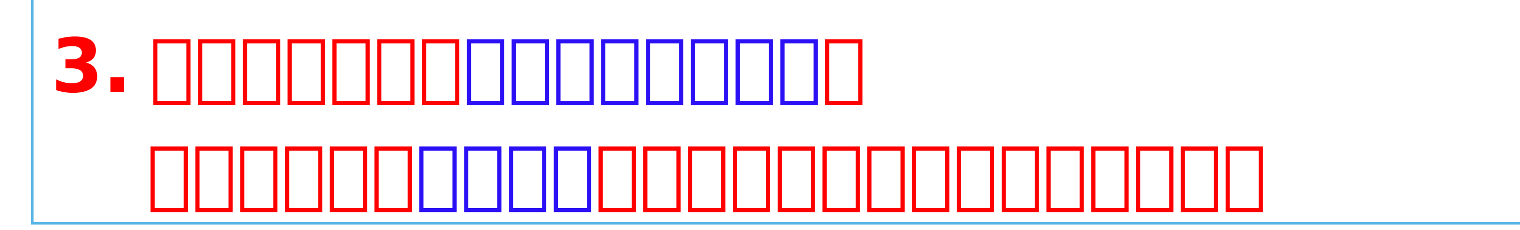

①
②

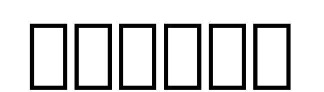
3. 各种植物激素并不是孤立地起作用，
而是多种激索共同调控植物的生长发育和对环境的适应。
①协同作用
②拮抗作用

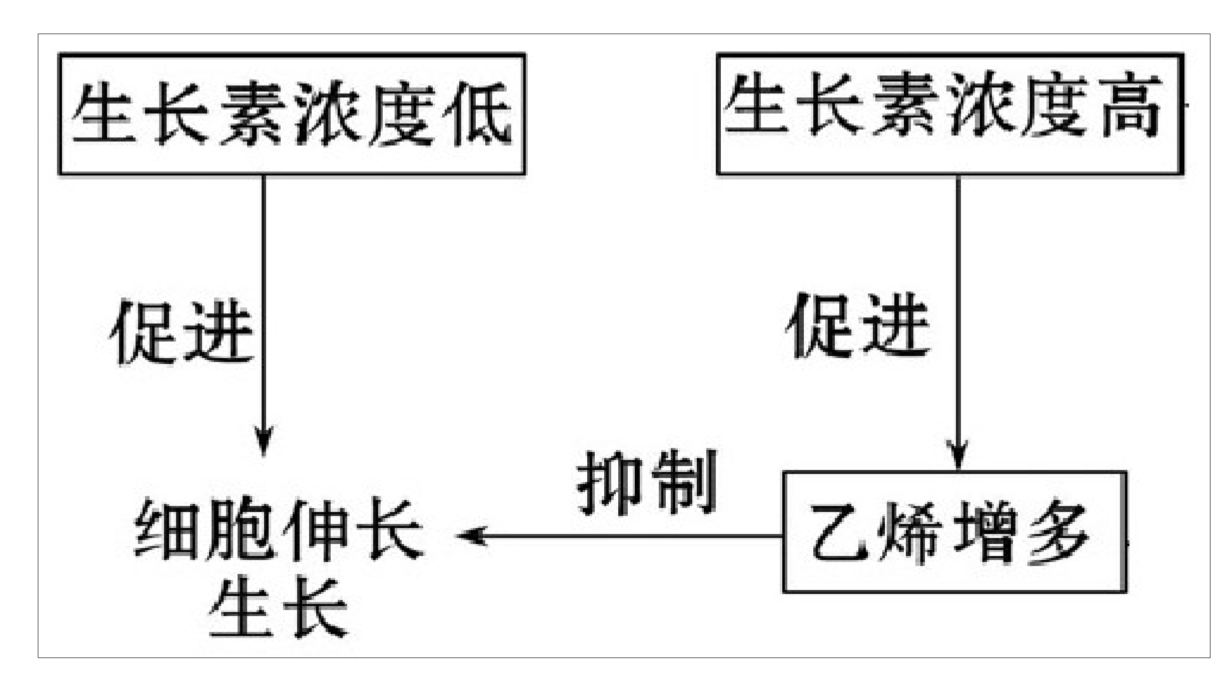
③代谢上相互作用: 生长素与乙烯

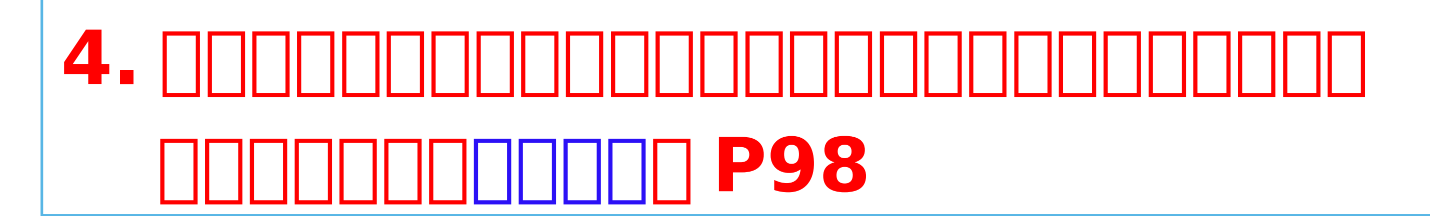
生长素浓度升高到一定值时会促进乙烯合成
；
乙烯含量的升高，反过来抑制生长素的作用
。

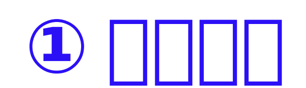
如何进一步理解 IAA作用的两重性？








4.
P98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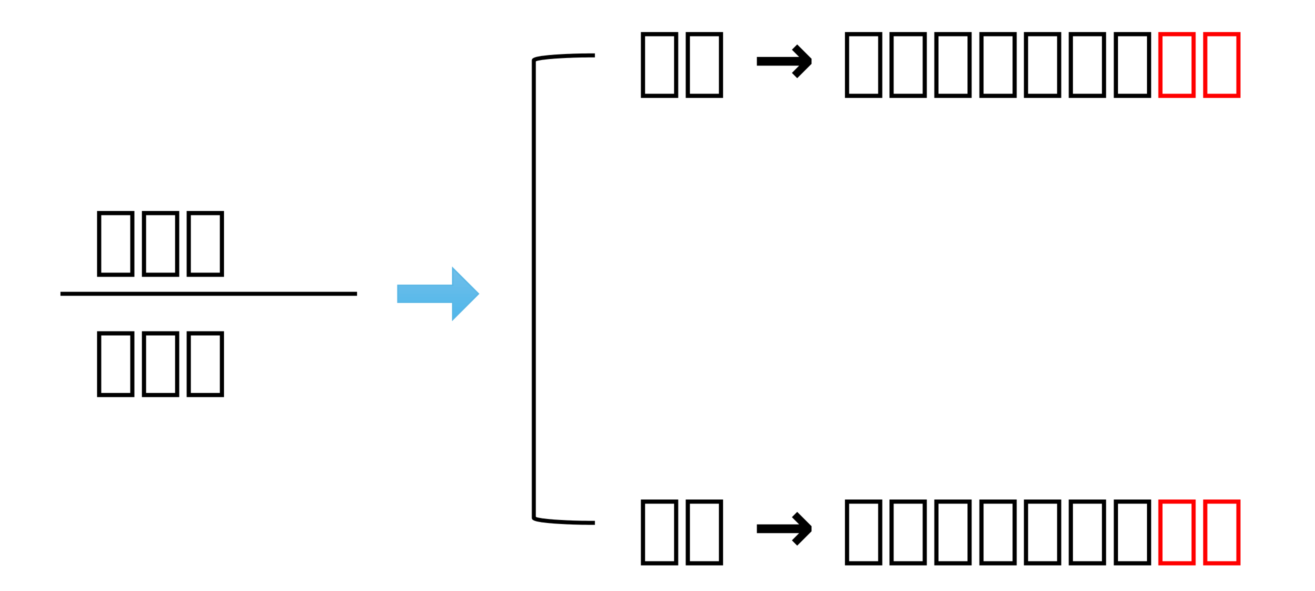
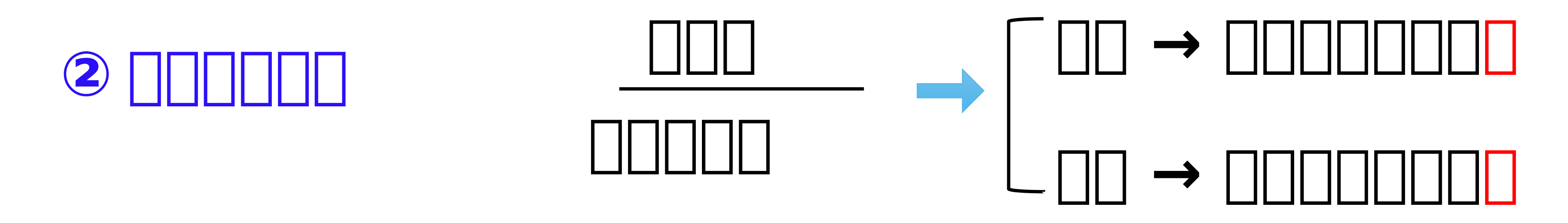


雌花
有一个小黄瓜

雄花

4. [illegible]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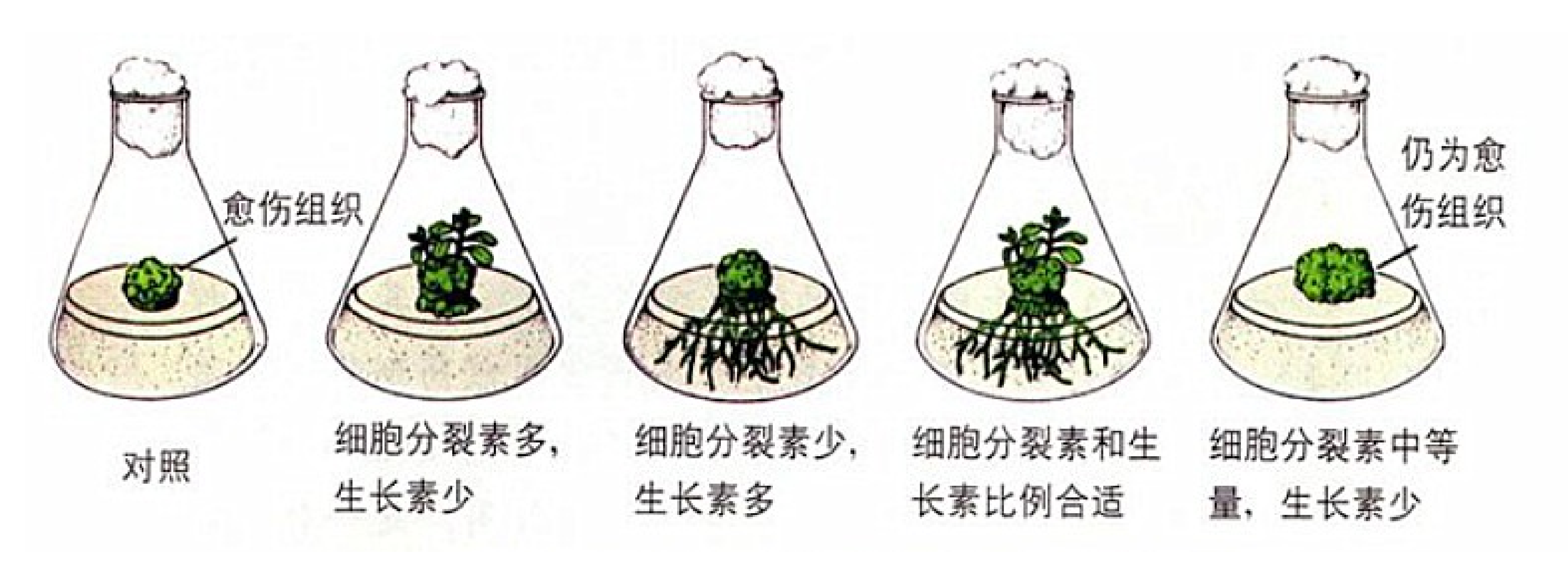

愈伤组织
仍为愈伤组织
对照
细胞分裂素多，生长素少
细胞分裂素少，生长素多
细胞分裂素和生长素比例合适
细胞分裂素中等量，生长素少

4. 决定植物器官生长、发育的，往往不是某种激素的绝对含量，而是不同激素的相对含量。
①黄瓜茎端

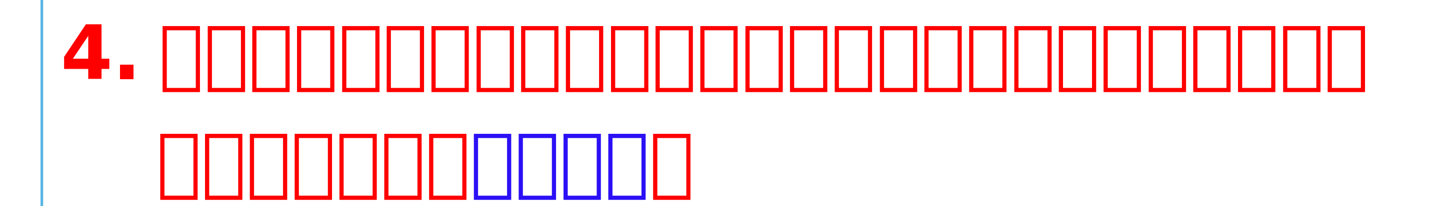
②植物组织培养

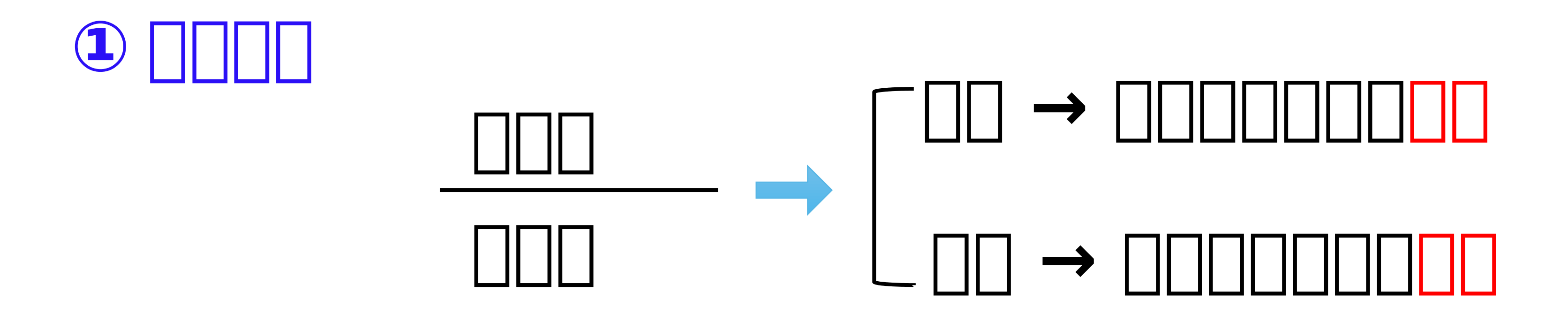
脱落酸
赤霉素

较高 → 有利于分化形成雌花
较低 → 有利于分化形成雄花

生长素
细胞分裂素

较高 → 有利于分化形成根
较低 → 有利于分化形成芽





[illegible]

(1) [illegible]

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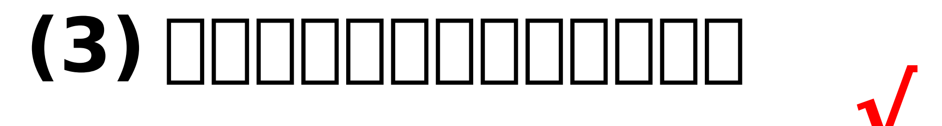
(2) [illegible]



(3) [illegible]

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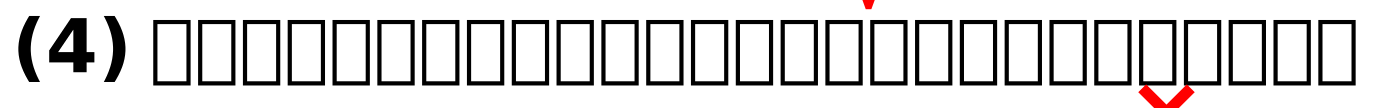

(4) [illegible]

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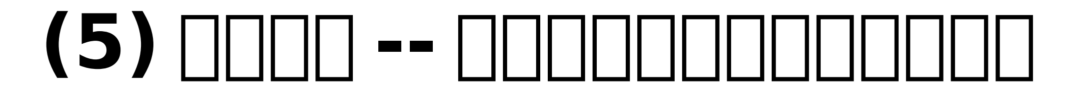

(5) [illegible] -- [illegible]

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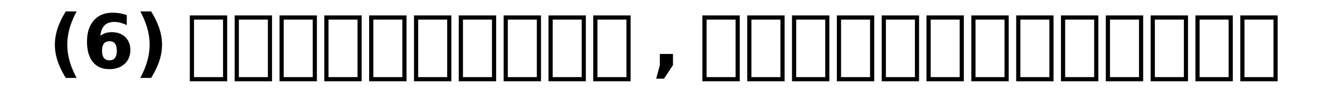

(6) [illegible] , [illegible]

√

×

1、下列关于植物激素的叙述，正确的是（ ）

A. 生长素和乙烯均能促进果实成熟

B. 植物激素的合成受细胞内基因的控制

C. 赤霉素和脱落酸均能抑制细胞分裂

D. 儿童吃了经过激素催熟的水果后容易引发“性早熟”

B

信息分子都需要与受体结合才能起作用；
动物体内没有植物激素的受体